

WASHINGTON TO MCKINLEY

—
COUNTRY'S COMMERCE FROM 1789 TO
1901.
—
Prior to 1876 Imports Generally Ex-
ceeded Exports; Since Then the
Reverse Has Been the Rule.
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A picture of the commerce of the country from Washington to McKinley is presented in some figures just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics, which show the imports and exports in each inaugural year from 1789 to 1901. While it is not assumed that the inauguration of a President bears any relation to the commerce of the year in which it occurs, the quadrennial celebration of the United States, mile posts by which to measure the development of our commerce since the completion of "a more perfect Union."

Prior to the complete union of the states under the Constitution the records of imports and exports were imperfectly kept and in certain years, inaccessible, so that the first accurate reports of the imports and exports of the United States are for the year immediately following Washington's inauguration, the fiscal year 1789. In the subsequent years the figures are more complete, and the

midst of which the President was inaugurated, while the impracticability of predicting with any considerable accuracy the imports and exports of the present fiscal year renders it necessary to adopt for the closing date of the table the figures for the calendar year 1900.

In addition to the statement of imports and exports, a column is presented showing the excess of imports or exports in each of the years named, and a study of this column proves especially interesting as a measure of the development of our commerce and industries. Prior to 1877 all of the years named, with four exceptions, show an excess of imports over exports, while since that time all of the years except two show an excess of exports over imports. In general terms, it may be said

and prior to 1863 imports almost constant. The rapid increase in the following years the excess of exports over imports has been phenomenally large, being in the calendar year 1900 the largest in our history and reaching the enormous total of \$1,322,322,000. A still further evidence of the gain which our country has made in the world in the past few years is found in the fact that in the 107 years from the organization of the government to the inauguration of President McKinley, exports had exceeded imports but only for the year 1836, \$28,497, while in the four years since 1897, our exports have exceeded imports by \$2,550,000,000. This remarkable contrast in the figures of the four years

The following table shows the imports of raw materials, exports, and excess of imports over exports for the year immediately preceding the first three-quarters of that period. The excess of exports over imports was much greater than the excess of imports over exports, making the net excess of the entire year less than the average annual excess during the past four years.

Calendar year in which incurred:	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (or Exports) (+) (-)
(Fiscal year—Washington)			
1789	\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844
1790 (Washington)	31,100,000	26,169,572	4,930,428
1791			
1797 (Jefferson)	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1800	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1801 (Madison)	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1802			
1809 (Madison)	50,400,000	32,263,233	17,136,767

(Madison)			
1813.....	28,065,000	27,866,017 +	5,851,911
1814.....	99,250,000	87,671,569 +	11,578,431
(Monroe)			
1821.....	54,520,834	54,596,323 +	75,488,000
(J. Adams)			
1800.....	90,189,310	90,738,333 +	549,020
(Jackson)			
1829.....	67,088,915	67,434,051 +	345,136
(Jackson)			
1833.....	101,047,948	87,528,732 -	13,519,216
(Van Buren)			
1837.....	130,472,863	111,443,127 -	19,029,736
(Harrison)			

141)	122,057,544	111,817,471	- 11,140,073
(Polk)			
145)	113,184,322	106,040,111	- 7,144,213
(Rafael)			
149)	141,206,199	140,351,172	- 855,027
(Pierce)			
153)	203,777,265	203,480,289	- 286,976
(Schumann)			
157)	348,428,342	283,823,760	- 54,604,582
(Schnell)			
161)	289,310,542	219,553,833	- 69,756,709
(Inglis)			
165)	238,745,580	106,029,303	- 72,716,277
(Gaut)			

1880	417,506,379	286,117,697	-131,388,682
(days)			
1887	642,136,210	522,479,920	-119,656,288
(days)			
1897	451,323,126	626,465,220	+175,132,094
(Hartfield)			
1881	642,664,628	902,877,346	+259,712,718
(Hartfield)			
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	+164,662,426
(3. Harrison)			
1889	745,131,652	742,401,875	-2,730,777
(Cleveland)			
1896	806,400,642	847,965,194	+41,564,552
(McKinley)			
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	+286,263,144

(McKinley)
 900..... 820,619,337 1,477,946,606 +648,330,320
 a Figures of 1790. b Fractional year, due to
 change of fiscal year from September 30 to June
 30. c Calendar year.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ILL.
 confined to His Bed by an Attack of
 Grip.
 A dispatch to the New York Tribune from
 the State of Ohio, dated at Cincinnati, 18th
 of April, 1843, contains the following
 particulars:—

harrington is suffering with an exceedingly severe case of the grip, and he has not been confined to his residence so long that some of his friends are alarmed over his condition. He was taken with a severe cold something more than a week ago and kept within doors, hoping that it would succumb to simple remedies, but it increased rather than diminished, and has now developed into a pneumonia, one of the most

When appealed to tonight Dr. Henry Jameson said that he could not discuss the case, unless the family gave their permission, and when Mrs. Hanson was seen she refused to allow the doctor to give the details of information she said to give that

The general had the grip, but his condition was regarded as doubtful. Friends, who have seen him since his illness began, say that he has the appearance of a man who has undergone considerable suffering and is feeble. A personal friend said tonight that he had changed a good deal since he saw him last, and reports are current, but only among friends, that he is worse than the family is willing to admit.

He had a large amount of work on hand at the fall, after his return from the Adirond-

acks, and this has been so urgent that he has had little time for anything else. So pressing were his obligations to clients, and so great his devotion to his church, that he was compelled to resign from the committee of his church, chosen to select a building site, because of want of time. It was while under this strain that he was attacked by a severe cold, and this made him peculiarly susceptible to the effects and less able to resist the advance of the grip, the attack of which has become severe. While refusing to enter into de-

Not Guilty of Looting.

Mr. Squiers has been for many years an ardent collector of oriental curios and articles of vertu, and, being a man of considerable private means, he has managed during his residence at Peking to acquire an interesting and valuable collection, the possession of which caused him to be suspected of looting. The minister states that Mr. Squiers is entirely guiltless of any such thing.